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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/648,925	08/27/2003	Moshe Flam	FR919980066US2	4117

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Ryan, Mason & Lewis, LLP
90 Forest Avenue
Locust Valley, NY 11560

EXAMINER

LUDWIG, MATTHEW J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2178

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/11/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/648,925	Applicant(s) FLAM, MOSHE	
	Examiner Matthew J. Ludwig	Art Unit 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 July 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the amendment filed 10/25/2006.
2. The examiner acknowledges applicant's priority claim to application no. 09444683, filed 11/22/1999.
3. Claims 1-17 are pending in the case. Claims 1 and 13 are independent claims.
4. Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, and 13-17, remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over M.A. Batey.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, and 13-17, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over M.A. Batey et al., "Dual Orientation Display", IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, IBM, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 814-819, July 1979.**

In reference to independent claim 1, Batey teaches:

Visual display units (VDUs) are required which can handle both left to right (LTOR) Latin languages and right to left (RTOL) languages such as Hebrew, Arabic, and Farsi. See Batey, page 814. The visual display units are visual windows presented to an operator and on a computer. The visual display units suggest a window for presenting information to a user. Such a window would allow the operator to input and display languages utilizing the automatic reverse

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feature (compare to “*opening a window on the display*”). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art having the screen display and well known presentation software of Batey to utilize said language direction application programs within a window of a presentation interface to provide a user with the added benefit of switchable orientation of characters.

In a visual display unit (VDU) equipped for handling such (RTOL) languages, an automatic reverse feature permits the entering of data into numeric fields (LTOR) while the (VDU) is in overall (RTOL) orientation (compare to “*receiving a string of codes, each code corresponding to a character in a passage of text, at least...*”). See Batey, page 817.

This permits the use of overall LTOR orientation where data entry is predominantly numeric with only occasional RTOL text, or overall RTOL orientation where data entry is predominantly RTOL text with only occasional numeric input (compare to “*displaying the characters corresponding to the codes in the window such that the passage of text is displayed with all portions thereof arranged in respectively appropriate direction*”). See Batey, page 818.

In reference to dependent claim 2, Batey teaches:

The current orientation is set as LTOR or RTOL and then determines the data entry direction when last in current orientation and sets the state of auto-reverse and manual-reverse. See Batey, page 816.

In reference to dependent claim 5, Batey teaches:

In a visual display unit (VDU) equipped for handling such RTOL languages, an automatic reverse feature permits the entering of data into numeric fields LTOR while the VDU is in overall RTOL orientation. See Batey, page 817.

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In reference to dependent claim 6, Batey teaches:

The reference fails to explicitly state the languages are transmitted over a computer network; however, it is implied when the user is provided with a computer, operator interface, and a means of interacting with application programs within a state machine. See Batey, page 818.

In reference to claims 13-17, the claims recite the apparatus comprising instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in 1, 2, 4 and 5. In further view of the following, the claims are rejected under similar rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. **Claims 3, 7, and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over M.A. Batey et al., "Dual Orientation Display", IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, IBM, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 814-819, July 1979 in view of Mathur et al., USPN 6,832,381 filed (4/28/2000).**

In reference to dependent claim 3, Batey teaches:

The use of overall LTOR orientation where data entry is predominantly numeric with only occasional RTOL text, or overall RTOL orientation where data entry is predominantly RTOL text with only occasional numeric input. However, the selection of different languages is

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not performed by a user with a keyboard displayed on a screen. Mathur teaches a set of application program interfaces for a resource-limited environment. The API's provide a mechanism for a computer application to interface with various components and modules of an operating system for a resource-limited environment. More specifically, the reference provides the display of a keyboard for receiving multiple languages. See column 11, lines 1-35. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Batey and Mathur before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the language support program taught by Batey to include the keyboard display of Mathur, because it would have extended the application program and given the user an added benefit of utilizing the language support device with or without a keyboard.

In reference to dependent claim 7, Batey teaches:

An operation entering Arabic text with LTOR insertions, the orientation will be switched to RTOL and the reverse key used for LTOR insertions. If a message from a controller is received in English, this will be displayed as a mirror image. See Batey, page 815. The reference fails to explicitly state the characters being in an area of the display overlain by the window; however, Fukuda discloses a window system constructed by a checking section to check an overlapping state of a plurality of windows displayed on a display. See column 6, lines 45-67. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Batey and Fukuda before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the window display methods taught by Batey and utilized overlapping windows of Fukuda because it would have provided a user with multiple windows that would allow for a strict window management means in a natural language support system.

In reference to claims 10-12, the claims recite similar limitations used for performing the language methods as claimed in dependent claim 3 and 7. In further view of the following, the claims are rejected under similar rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. **Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over M.A. Batey et al., "Dual Orientation Display", IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, IBM, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 814-819, July 1979 in view of Mathur et al., USPN 6,832,381 filed (4/28/2000) and further in view of Fukuda et al., USPN 6,163,318 filed (9/6/1995).**

In reference to dependent claim 8, Batey teaches:

An operation entering Arabic text with LTOR insertions, the orientation will be switched to RTOL and the reverse key used for LTOR insertions. If a message from a controller is received in English, this will be displayed as a mirror image. See Batey, page 815. The reference fails to explicitly state the characters being in an area of the display overlain by the window; however, Fukuda discloses a window system constructed by a checking section to check an overlapping state of a plurality of windows displayed on a display. More specifically, the reference teaches a way to read out coordinates of the windows. See column 5, lines 1-17. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Batey and

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Fukuda before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the window display methods taught by Batey and utilized overlapping windows of Fukuda because it would have provided a user with multiple windows that would allow for a strict window management means in a natural language support system.

In reference to claims 9, the claims recite similar limitations used for performing the language methods as claimed in dependent claim 8. In further view of the following, the claims are rejected under similar rationale.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-17 have been considered but are not persuasive.

Applicant argues on pages 6 and 7 of the amendment that the Examiner does not address the limitation of "displaying the characters corresponding to the codes in the window such that the passage of text is displayed with all portions thereof arranged in respectively appropriate directions, without reference to language support provided by the operating system or the browser program". Because the claim limitations are to be given their broadest reasonable interpretation within the scope of the art, the language found within the fails to preclude the examiner from utilizing the Batey reference to provide a visual display required to handle both left to right and right to left languages such as Hebrew, Arabic, and Farsi. The visual display units of Batey suggest a window for presenting information to a user. As presently claimed, the preamble recites "a method for displaying bi-directional text using a browser program on a computer coupled to drive a display and having an operating system". Furthermore, the same

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independent claim recites “displaying the characters corresponding to the codes in the window such that the passage of text is displayed...without reference to language support provided by the operating system or the browser program”. The claim language seems to be contradictory and therefore, leaves the claim open to multiple interpretations. The browser (as presently claimed) is utilized in the displaying bi-directional text and later is described as not having a part of the same bi-directional text. The arguments presented on page 7 of the amendment state ‘ an applet resident on the computer or read by the computer from tangible media, such as a diskette, or may be read from a server, typically associated with a Web site with which the computer communicates’. Furthermore, ‘for each text character selected, the applet accesses and displays in the appropriate position in window an image of the character. Alternatively, the applet uses standard visual fonts (Web fonts), but without the necessity of reconfiguring the browser for this purpose’. Applicant is describing a specific function within the scope of the invention that is not found within the independent claims. The independent claims fail to mention any type of applet available to a user who wishes to enter a specific type of text and therefore are read broadly as a bi-directional support text system utilizing a browser program on a computer.

Conclusion

12. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

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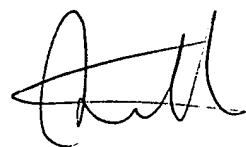
the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew J. Ludwig whose telephone number is 571-272-4127. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ML



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